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THE GAZETTE has the largest bona fide Circulation of any Daily Newspaper published in Texas.

Snow-prifts three feet deep in Pennsylvania; roses in bloom in North Texas. Come to Texas.

TEXAS cast about 15,000 more votes for Harrison than Maine gave him. There is nothing small about Texas; not even its Republican vote.

Texas is not mortgaged as some states are and pays a small tax. That census report of Commissioner Foster speaks well for the state and proves it to be a fine field for investment.

CLEVELAND's plurality of the popular vote in 1888 is over 35,000 more than it was in 1884. A very small current of Jacksonian electricity will make a healthy and belligerent corpse of Democracy in

GERMANY's population, according to a recent census, is nearly 47,000,000. It is second in numbers to the United States, which has the largest intelligent citizenship of any nation of the earth.

THE president-elect is being severely criticised for killing a woodpecker on his recent hunt. Perhaps the noise that it made led the general to suspect that it belonged to the mugwamp species.

THE Baltimore Herald is of the opinion that "the country wants free sugar." The Herald is correct if whisky is to be made free. We want no English 'alf and 'alf customs introduced into this country.

REPUBLICANISM is the party of the few. and Democracy is the party of the many. The few are now in the saddle, and unless the many awake and arouse themselves to the dangers of class legislation the day may come when the shackles will be riveted by an aristocracy of wealth.

THE New York Mail and Express asks the South excitedly, "do you want war!" Well, colonel, that depends: if It is to be conducted as it was conducted between 1860 and 1865, to be candid with you, we don't; but if it is to be managed on the plan of 1865-'84, blaze away; we

will try to stand it. The farmers should by all means plant all the wheat they can, for better prospects for an immense crop were never better .- (Albany News,

The News might have added that Fort Worth affords a home market for all the wheat that Texas can raise. During the present year wheat has sold at a better price in Fort Worth than in any city in the Union.

KEROSENE as a fuel is rapidly forging to the front. In Russia they run steam boats with coal oil; within the last thirty days a railroad engine was run over 100 miles with coal oil; in Milwaukee and other places, they burn brick entirely with coal oil, and now a man in Brown county, Tex., has patented a smoothing iron that may be loaded with kerosene and lighted, and the operator cau go ahead with the work without interruption for hours. The thing furnishes its

A WASHINGTON disputch to the Louisvile Courier-Journal says: "The manner in which the Democrats, led by Kilgore of Texas, knecked out the bill pro-

viding for the crection of a monument in Maine to General Knox, foretells the fate of a bill in which Louisville is interested.'' Colonel Kilgore is evidently a close observer, as usual, of congressional plans for spending money, and he has his hatchet with him.

FORT WORTH, Tax., Dec. 10, 1888. To the Gazette.

To settle a dispute, will you please be so kind as to give Cleveland's official majority over Harrison in the state of Texas at the recent election, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER. THE GAZETTE ragrets its inability to

comply with the above request. The last this paper heard of Cleveland's majority countles to hear from .

IF SOME of the solld Southern states don't let go during the coming four years they will get a rap across the knuckles .- | Minneapolis Tribune. Oh; don't! The South is in the Union and a part of it, and you can't help yourself, brother. When Republicanism in the South signifies something, better than political bummerism and misgovernment and legal robbery, there may be a Republican party in the South. But until Southern Republicanism can commend itself to the respect of men all your threats are wasted. Think about it and never forget that you fought to save the

Union-and saved it . SOME time ago THE GAZETTE humorously suggested certain Texas Republicans for the places now filled by Democrats. THE GAZETTE'S suggestion included Web Flanagan as a successor to Dick Hubbard in Japan. That item has made the tour of the Union and now returns home to us in this shape from a Texas contemporary: "Web Finnagan, a Republican, is likely to get the Japanese mission. Will he not want a rope and branding iron and a pitching horse to give prominence to Texas characteristics abroad?

A LITTLE newsboy of Waco named Aleck W. Peckinson thus writes THE GAZETTE, and this paper assures him that, of all the many kind words said of THE GAZETTE, his letter of the 11th inst.

is most appreciated: WACO, Tex., Dec. 11, 1888. Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex. GENTLEMEN-I, as a newsboy, would like to let you know that I think your new dress fits you splendid, and I think, as your paper is already the best paper in the state, is a much better pa-

per than it was. I have been selling your paper for nearly (2) two years.

I work in the mornings for Hall & Waller. I am office boy, and in the evenings I sell your

paper. I saw Mr. Calhoun, your traveling agent, and had a little talk with him. I think the sale of THE GAZETTE will be greatly creased by the new dress, and I assure you that

if my help will do any good I will help all I can.

I will close. Hoping you success, I remain yours respect-ALEX W. PECKINSON. Care of Hall & Waller, Waco, Box

THE GAZETTE is glad to have the help of of this little boy, as it is to have that of all its friends.

WHAT WILL BE DONE ABOUT IT? The San Antonio Times, replying to THE GAZP', TE's advocacy of a more liberal land policy in the interest of the ac-

tuid ettler, says: Byery interest of West Texas and of the Pan-haudle demand amendment of the land laws, and mand amendment of the land laws, and first legislature. The law which forsets the settler's purchase to the state for non-payment of interest on the very day it is due is harsh and absurd. The state of Texas, which so firmly

protects a man in his homestead, is inconsistent when it fails to facilitate the acquirement of a homestead. The land law should be amended. Texas lands are so cheap and the terms of sale are so accommodating that, in justice to the whole people, the state should rigidly enforce the laws. When a man is allowed forty years in which to pay for his home, and is charged only a low rate of interest on the purchase price, and then defaults in his payments, he will not be a great public benefit to the state, and ought to give up his place to some one who is more industrious and enterprising. Of course there are ex-

ceptions, but the general rule should be rigid

enforcement of our land laws, and they are very good ones, too. Will the Times answer this: Suppose one private citizen should buy land of another, on long time, giving several notes to be paid at yearly intervals; suppose it were a condition of each of those notes that the failure to pay interest on all or either of them at a stated time should, ipso facto, work a forfeiture to the vendor of the land and all the money paid upon it; suppose that, after paying all of those notes but one, the vendee should fail to make the the interest payment upon that one according to the terms of the contract, does the Times believe that the vendor could in good conscience claim the land

a claim were pressed in court, the applicant would be summarily kicked out with

and retain all he had received upon it?

Does not the Times know that the usurer who claims his unlawful interest because it is so nominated in the bond dares fortune is that while some have been not lift his head in the presence of the

Can the Times point out any difference between the financial policy of the Texas land system and that of the usurer which

As a moral question, which is more discreditable: to claim unlawful interest or pocket the last farthing of an unfortunate debtor who can not pay the interest on what he owes, taking with it the

property out of which the debt arose? . If the policy of the state toward the men who are giving their all to its development be not a system of legalized theft, then the ethics of individual action and of government are two very different

It is not simply a theory of the system of which the settlers complain. In the vaults of the state at Austin to-day, there are thousands of dollars representing the uttermost resources of men with large families to support, and the lands upon which those moneys were paid are now held by the state, while the pauperized families who once occupied them are somewhere struggling for a pitiful exis-

They were industrious, they were en-

being poor, they could not meet the requirements of the Texas land law.

THE GAZETTE says it regretfully, but it declares what is known by all familiar it was two years ago. While many have some with the situation to be a fact, that, except under the most favorable local conditions, poor men are so handicapped in an effort to obtain a home on the public lands, that an alarmingly large number of them are endeavoring to sell their claims. There is not a land agent in the Panhandle who cannot supply any number of such sections that may be desired.

The question is: What is the state going to do about it?

OF NOAVAIL.

Five negroes are among the newly elected nembers of the legislature in the great Democratic state of Texas, which is a better showing for African representation than could be made in the legislatures of all the Republican states put together .- Philadelphia Record.

You plead in vain. Texas has elected

negroes to the legislature as you say, but

what of it? Is there any free ballot or fair count or public schools in this state? Do we not bulldoze Republicans and prevent them from putting out a state ticket? Is any man's life in Texas safe he dures to call himself a Republican? Isn't every man who comes to Texas forced to be born again, and to be born a secesh Democrat? It's no use, esteemed Record; it's no use. Foraker and the Inter-Ocean would not believe there was political liberty in the South if every man elected to the Texas legislature was a negro (one g)

THE FRUITS OF IT.

The proof of the pudding is the chew-

If Texas land policies have not been radically wrong and hurtful in their operations, how are these facts to be ac-

counted for? The census of 1880 reported a population of 1616 in the Pauhaudle of Texas, comprising twenty-seven counties. This report is blank with respect to Greer, Carson, Dallam, Sherman, Ochiltree, Moore, Parmer and Castro counties and accredits Randall with a population of but three, Collingsworth with six, Swisher four, and Briscoe twelve. The returns are manifestly incomplete, and indicate a population in the Panhandle at that time of 2500 at the very lowest esti-

In the recent election there were cast in these twenty-seven counties 2000 votes. It is probable, because of the large proportion of single men in the west, that the ratio of population to the voting strength is about two and a half to one. Assuming, however, that the ratio is three to one the population of the Panhandle is now 6180.

Since 1880, or in nearly nine years, twenty-seven counties containing more that 20,000,000 of acres of land have increased their total population by 3680 It proposed a division of the states into

But that is not the most startling revelation made by the figures

Since the taking of the census there fourteen townships that are now re-called ably over twenty. Childress, Amarillo, Washburn, Cheyenne, Panhandle City, Miami, Canadian, Higgins, Lipscomb, Timms City, Ochiltree, Farwell, Hansford and Mangum were all unoccupied sites when the census taker made his rounds in 1880. Their combined population is not less than 3000. Clarendon Tascosa and Mobeetie have increased

their populations in the aggregate by 500. These then, are the results of nearly one decade under the Texas land system in the territory most vitally affected by it: Total increase of pobulation, 3680; increase of township population, 3500; net

increase in "settler" population, 180. It may be asserted that the sales of school land reported from Austin tell a acres have been purchased and occupied by actual settlers since 1880.

If any one is so credulous as to believe that all the school lands sold under the actual settler law have been sold to actual settlers, they can obtain better information by applying to Ex-Land Commissioner Walsh, Commissioner Hall or State Land Agent McCullough. A conservative estimate places the amount of public lands bought for speculative purposes since the requirement of settlement was introduced into the system at about

It will not be denied, of course, that more than one hundred and eighty actual settlers have gone into the Panhandle during the last eight years. The misgoing in others have been moving out,

leaving a net gain for the decade of 180. With this ratio of increase the Panhandle would acquire something near the population of Tarrant county in the year of our Lord A. D. 2138.

In the light of these facts, this clause in the petition which will be submitted to the Twenty-first legislature from the actual settlers of the Panhandle, becomes impressive of a great truth, ignorance of which on the part of the state government has kept the northwest unsettled, and continued ignorance of which will

It is a well known fact, proven over and over again, from the Atlantie to the Pacific, in every new country that has been settled, that it is about all a new country is worth to settle and We may deceive ourselves and a few unsus

keep it unsettled until doomsday:

pecting individuals, but we cannot delude the threwd men who are seeking investment for their money, or a country where they can locate prosperous homes.

We would further state in this our petition as the grounds upon which we base our demands, that we believe if the land law be not changed so as to hold out greater inducements to the actua settler that the Panhandle and West Texas will remain unsettled and unccupied except by latge cattle owners. Strenuous ef-forts have been put forth by those already settled, and large expenses have been

terprising; but they were poor, and, entland law, and we must pronounce our efforts a failure. Railroads have been built, towns started, newspapers, postoffices, mail lines, schools and churches established, but the settlement of the country remains about the same as into the country, few have remained; some settlers that were supposed to be permanently lo cated, have gone, and others are going; some have settled on the land and refused to file, while others that have filed have let their land go back

to the state. Shall the next decade show a total inrease in the actual settler population of the Panhandle of but 180? If not the land system must be revised and liberal. ized.

What is the legislature going to do about it?

MAKING A PRESIDENT

Speaker Carlisle was recently interviewed on the subject of the electoral system and declared in favor of a change n the method of choosing a president. His plan was first suggested by him to a committee of the Forty-lifth congress, of which he was a member, appointed to consider this question. It would divide the electoral votes of the states among the parties on the basis of their proportions of the popular vote.

The speaker's blan is simply an evolution of the idea of minority representation. Its logical end would be to give minorities proportionate representation in every department of the government If that be proper and expedient then the Democratic party has been under a debusion from the time of its organization, and the maxim that majorities should rule should be stricken from its creed.

In 1826 a senate committee was appointed to consider the advisability of a change in the electoral system. At its head was a statesman without a peer in his or in any speceeding generation. Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. The other members of the committee were Mr. Macon of North Cambian, Martin Van Buren, Mr. White of Tennessee, Mr. Findlay of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dickerson of New Jersey, Mr. Holmes of Maine, Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, and Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, constituting, with their chairman, the cream of the statesmanship of a period which gave to the republic its greatest statesmen. This committee reported unanimously a plan which contained three features:

1 The abolition of electors, and the direct vote of the people.

2. A second election between the two highest on each list when no one has a majority of the whole.

3. Uniformity in the mode of election. Its purpose, as stated by Mr. Benton, was "to get rid of all the machinery by which the selection of their two first magistrates is now taken out of the hands of the people, and usurped by self-constituted, illegal and irresponsible bodies and place it in the only safe, proper and disinterested hands-those of the people themselves.' districts, on the congressional plan, each representing one vote and each voting directly on the candidates for president and vice-president. In the event have been established in the Panhandle, that no candidate should receive a majority of all the districts, was provided for at which the names of the two candidates receiving the highest

votes were to be balloted upon. Whenever the country resolves to try a new method of president making, it will be in order to consider the merits of Tom

ABOUT MEN AND WOMEN.

Garfield's inauguration cost \$30,000; Cleveland's, S69,000.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain takes with her to England a fortune in diamonds. Representative Burrows of Michigan is hard at work pushing his canvass for

The duke of Sutherland is the greatest land owner in Great Britain, where his possessions embrace 1,358,545 acres. Mrs. Langtry has a fortune of \$550; 000, Clara Louise Kellogg \$300,000, Fanny Davenport \$150,000, and Kate Claxton

A correspondent who recently visited Senator Beck found him improving in health, though with little hope of entire restoration. Emperor William has had the imperial

crown of Germany so altered as to make it an exact counterpart of the one worn by Charlemagne. Mrs. Harrison will be the thirty-third lady to preside over the executive mansion, although Mr. Harrison will be the

twenty-third president. The feather bed is said to be declining in popularity, and yet the consumption of feathers in this country amounts to 3,-000,000 pounds annually

Mrs. A. L. Self, nee Miss Hilda Carter, wife of County Clerk Self of Kaufman county, Texas, is a double cousin of President-elect Harrison. James McMillan of Detroit, who will

probably be the next senator from Michigan, is worth \$15,000,000. He is fifty vears old and began life poor. James Evelyth, the veteran clerk of the war department at Washington, has

een in government service since 1829 He is now about eighty years old. M. Cory, a well known resident of Montpelier, Vt., won enough money by betting on Harrison's election to warrant his inviting 1300 of his friends, including

the entire state legislature, to dine with Bret Harte, the author, is in his fiftieth year. He has been writing since early in the '60's, when he printed a number of poems and war lyries in the San Francisco papers. Previous to this time he had been a compositor.

The inventor of the railway ticket Robert Saville, has just died. Formerly receipts were given for traveling fares as in the case of mail coaches. Saville a clerk in the Birmingham Railway Company, hit upon the ticket.

Sir John Lester Kaye has eleven farms in Manitoba, all supplied with buildings and machinery. He raises better flax than the Irish, which is worth \$350 a ton. Next summer 33,000 sheep now in Oregon will be transferred to his farms.

Miss Strong, the young American rival of Rosa Bonheur, is a native of San Francisco. Her face belies her; as it is not attractive and would indicate a weak character, while, in fact, she is a woman of marked artistic power and determination of mind.

A circumstance not generally known i that all mail matter addressed to Polk, Lucretia R. Garfield and Julia D. Grant may be sent free of charge. No signature or mark is necessary to the free carriage of mail matter to either of the above-named persons.

Labrador is said to possess a waterfall that makes Niagara Falls insignificant in comparison. R. F. Holm, who recently made a tour of Labrador, locates this fall on the Grand River, which is 1500 feet wide at the fall, and the height of the fall is estimated to be nearly 2000 feet.

General Tom Pouce, who has been exhibited in America and Europe, died in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 3d inst., of old age. He was born in Germany in 1841 and his correct name was Ernest Gover The king of Italy gave him the title of General Tom Pouce. He was three feet tall, and for several years past conducted a cigar store in this city, where he had a six-foot brother.

A French physician has been very successful in the treatment of consumptives, because he has adopted the common sense plan of causing his patients to remain in the open air, night and day. Tight houses and close rooms are what kill people when the lungs are the seat of the disease. The army records show that thousands of consumptives were cured by roughing it from Bull Run to

The newest thing in wedding tours is usationally called the "Secret Honeymoon." Neither bride nor groom have any idea where they are going. The best man arranges it all, prepares the scheme of travel and the plan of campaign and gives the bridegroom a paper with the whole thing drawn up and a schedule of arrangements made as he steps into the carriage, when the happy pair have the whole new fruitful subject to discuss no the opening conversation of their married life, instead of having it worn threadbear during the preliminary engaged period.

NEWS AND NOTES.

New York city has 355 churches and 0.000 saloons.

The constitution of Gormany according to the last census, is 46,855,704.

Fifty-three persons under sentence of death are confined in the Kausas penitentiary. The government pension roll contains

the names of 452,557 people. Last year there were added 62, 252 across, while increases were allowed in 45,716 cases. Liquor dealers who give eredit in Vermont cannot legally collect the amount

of their hills. The courts have officially declared whisky not to be a persona grata in that state. About forty petrified bodies were recently recovered from the Milike coal mine in Japan. They were those of

workmen buried alive in the mines several years ago. It was an old woman in Indiana who nvented the whisk broom, and millions of them are whisking from daylight till dark without her having made a cent out

of her invention.

The two leading questions of the day may be shaped as follows: First-How many public offices are there to be filled in the country? Second-What is the population of Ohio? A Maine woman has secured a divorce

from her husband on the ground of desertion, alleging that he went to temperance meetings six days during the week and on Sunday went to church. A Boston office boy recently asked his employer for a raise in his salary on the

tle, and he got it, although in other respects he was not much of an office boy. California shows a great increase of population for the past few years. In 1880 it had 864,694 people, and an estimate of the present population, with the vote at the recent election as an index, is

ground that he didn't know how to whis-

The mocking birds in Orange, Cal. feed on the berries that grow in the Chinese umbrella tree, and this sort of food makes them tipsy. They act very fool ishly just after a hearty meal and stagger

about badly intoxicated. New Haven proposes to solve the tramp question by building a tramps' hotel furnishing meals and lodging at 15 cents each and compelling the tramps to saw wood enough to pay their bills. tramps won't consider that town a haven of rest.

Wesley Banks, a resident of Norristown, is just recovering from an illness caused by an excessive loss of blood, the result of having a tooth drawn. The blood flowed for a week before it was finally checked, and at one time his life was despaired of .

Subnames in divorce were granted at Reading, Pa., on the 4th inst, in the case of John Miller against Elizabeth, his wife. Both parties are over eighty-five vears of age, and the charge is desertion. They were married in 1829, and he

charges her with deserting him in 1843. Kansas, the banner Republican stat of the Union, has elected one colored man to her legislature-the first performance of the kind in her history. Texas, the banner Democratic state of the Union, has just elected five colored men

to her legislature J. R. Boggs of Lexington, Ga., has a monstrosity in the shape of a threelegged chicken. The third limb comes from the body between the two usual ones, and is about as large, but it stands out behind the fowl and does not seem to bother it any. The chick is now several

weeks old. James Cooper, proprietor of a store in Steubenville, O., has been totally blind for a number of years, losing his sight by disease contracted in the army, but attends to his business without help, makes change of all kinds of money, paper or silver, as though he had both eyes, it being impossible to deceive him in the denomination of the bills. He draws a large pension on account of his disability, and in his business has accumulated quite a

fortune. An employe of Jay Gould recently re-marked: "George Gould and his father love each other as much as any father and son I ever saw, and the same is the case with the other boys, who consequently are always glad to go home to their parents. Gould has imparted to his sons skill enough to take care of themselves. One of his boys is a good tele graph operator, another is a good stenographer. The old man can go all over this land and dictate his dispatches to one boy and the other one can send them by wire.

The wave motor, which was begun at Point Lobos, about three years ago, is nearly completed. As described by a San Francisco paper ''it is a machine for utilizing the dashing in of the waves by turning their power into practical furnishing water such as sprinkling the streets, flushing the sewers, and even driving cable cars. Only one piston has been put in as yet This pumps at the rate of three barrels a minute. The motor will run from eighteen to twenty hours per day, and if the wind and the tide are favorable can be worked throughout the whole twenty-

Telephone girls in London make from \$2.75 to \$4 per week; type-writer girls average \$6—a few make \$10; women telegraphers, civil service examination and those on government jobs make \$2 50 as a starter, and in eight years their wages are \$6.75, the usual maximum figure Some on heavy wires get \$7.50 and \$8.56 per week; women clerks in the postoffie work six hours per day, and receive at the beginning \$325 per year. An advance of \$15 per year is allowed till they receive \$400 annually. A few in the general postoffice make \$1500 per year Sorters get 12 snillings per week and are raised to 20 shillings. Women composi tors make as high as 25 shillings per week Some dressmakers make \$1 per day The apprentice has to pay from \$150 to \$250 to learn and serve four years. She lives at the tencher's house and receives no pay. Board is free.

The New York Civil Service Reform association has adopted resolutions declaring that the deciarations and pledges of the Republican platform, and the views expressed by the president-elect in his letter of acceptance justify the hope that the progress in civil service reform already secured will be maintained and extended, and deprecating removals from office except for reasons connected with the efficiency of the service. One resolution says: "That the interference of members of congress with the exercise of the executive power of appointments and removals, and the laws which, by prescribing a fixed term for inferior offices. facilitate a clean sweep of the civil ice every four years, are the chief bulwarks of the spoils system and the remedy lies in the repeal of the four years' laws, and the prevention of the interference of members of congress in executive appointments."

Montreal has been baving a gas plague, which a correspondent thus describes: As soon as the gas was lit in a room a sulphurie vapor arose which producat a burning and suffocating sensation in the throat and sick headaches, and many cases of actual prostration are report to-day. The hotels where gas is burn have been uninhabitable, guests being forced to leave their rooms and walk the streets to breathe fresh air. In the stores and workshops where gas is absolutely necessary all the doors and windows have to be kept open, notwithstanding the cold, in order to get relief from the intolerable stench. In houses furnished with gas stoves it is impossible to live, and food has to be cooked by the neighbors. In the streets not lighted by electricity the very atmosphere seems permented by the poisonous gas. uperintendent said the trouble was due to new retorts and would soon be over.

SCISSORS AND PASTE.

Cassell's Magazine tells about a new electric invention; it is electric lighted spectacles for surgical examination. The rim shuts out other light and a strong beam falls on the spot under examination.

Gum chewers should take warning from the fate of a Newton, Conn., girl, aged sixteen. A piece of gum slipped down her throat, and, lodging at the entrance to the stomach, caused a fatal ulcore tion.

A Boston woman who paid a tax hast year and was registered as a voter found. that her name had been left off the voting list. She asked an assessor the reason for this distinction between men and vomen, and the answer was that it was because it was not known that the wanen might not have changed their name by

marriage. A romantic marriage took place day. Anthony Opp, a wealthy, spected old citizen, concluded, notwithstanding he will be eighty years of age in the spring, to get married again old gentleman is the father of thirteen children. He selected as his wife Mrs. Heffelmeier, the mother of sixteen living children, and who is but fifty-one years of age. By uniting their families the couple now have twenty-nine children forty-nine grandchildren and eleven

great-grandchildren. Perry J. Chase, a prosperous retired merchant of Providence, aged eightytwo, and Mrs. Sarah Ann Tilton of Bos. ton, aged eighty-three, were married last week. The groom was a widower and the bride was a widow. It is stated by those who ought to know that it was a tax is the perfection of tax, and it ought case of love at first sight. The ardent to be kept at a high enough rate to pay groom has seen his flancee three times since, including vesterday, making four times in all . On the second visit he proposed. Mrs. Tilton hesitated at first but without much persistence on his part yielded. At the third visit arrangements were made for the wedding.

Ever since the more or less "perfected" phonograph was given to the world last spring, says the New York Times, experiments have been kept up at the laboratory. A substance more durable than wax has been found for the record cylinders. Now, the instrument is so sensitive that any gasp or yawn is recorded. It will distinguish between the breathing of a healthy man or a consumptive and record the beating of the heart. One of the little wax cylinders details an interview tween two lovers, and persons of experience said vesterday that the kisses were reproduced with tantalizing accuracy and fervor. The instrument was taken to a Thomas concert the other night, and now one may hear an entire ogcerto, (with Joseffy at the piano, Possible facilities are thus afforded for stealing a new opera or for transmitting instructions as to the interpretation of music and dialogue.

TEXAS IN TYPE.

Hubbard City is agitated over an effort to abolish the corporation.

A minstrel entertainment will be given by the prisoners of the Rusk prison on Tuesday night, December 25. The wheat crop of Fannin county looks well and a much larger crop will be

had his leg broken on Thursday of last week by being entangled in a rope attached to a hog. Rains county has the best married man in Texas. He is not yet forty years old and has been married five times. Three

Rev. James Wille of Collin county

raised next year than has been for sev-

eral years past.

of his wives are yet alive and two are dead. Bosque had a big crop of potatoes, pecans, syrup, corn, honey and fat beeves," mutton and opossums. There

s not much danger of any one starving in that county. There have been 7722 bales of cotton shipped from Bonham. There are now about 3300 bales in the vards to be shipped, making in all something over 11,000

bales received there this season. There is a young lady in Lone Oak, Hunt county, that can whistle beauti

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick head ache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and ing disease. Hood's Sarasparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dys-

pensia. Read the following: epsia. Read the following:

"I have been cambled with dyspetells. I had
ut little appetite, and what I did est distressed
ac, or did me little mod. In an addiracter eating
would experience a saintness or tired, all gone but little appetite me, or did me littl I would experience feeling, as though I d not eaten mything. Rood's Sarsaparilla did immense amount of mod It mys mo at etite, and my food g I had previously experienced. It rolls hat faint, tired. I took Hood's San Parilla, that Kam happy to recommend it. G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass wills, that kam happy to

Hood's Sarsaparilla Soldbynildruggists. \$1; sixforgh. Preparedonly

by C. I. HOOD & CO., Aporticearies, Lowell. Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

fully, "She has a mouth like an unblown flower, and when she puckers up those rose-like lips the sound that emanates there from rival that of the nightin-

At Weatherford a petition has been put in circulation asking President Harrison to appoint Mrs. L. M. Campbell as postmistress. Mrs. Campbell has been in the office many years, under the present postmaster, and the office has been so managed that complaints have been 'few and far between."

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having his hands by an East India mizmula of a si regetable remedy are of Consum:

The Talking Newspaper.

New York Press Mr. Edison is said to contemplate the invention of a talking newspaper, on the principle of the phonograph. This is entirely too wizardous.

He ought to remember that a file of phonographic newspapers could not be kept in convenient form; that a phonographic newspaper could not be read in the sick room, because the reproduction of headlines would wake a patient from the soundest kind of a sleep; that the word "Extra" as that the word "Extra" as now printed would, when issued from the phonograph, be in such tones as would raise the roof from any moderately well built house; that travel on the elevated railroad with fifty or sixty business men grinding out the morning 's news would be intolerable; and that a portrait of Mr. Holman hurled forth from a phonograph would be infinitely more homely

than that published some years ago by the New York Sun Your scheme will not do, Mr. Edison. A man can get all the talk he wants at home without having a garrulous news-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, and cried for Castoria, When she became Milk, she clung to Castoria,

Indianapolis News. One cent postage is approaching faster than would have been thought a little time ago. The postmaster-general in his report makes the following showing of annual deficiency, beginning with the first year after the reduction from 3 to 2

cents went into effect: 1,467,652 1,303,414 steadily, and 1 cent postage is not far off. It ought, however, always to be far

the expenses of the postoffice depart-

enough off to pay for itself.

SENATOR BLAIR'S LABOR BILL. A Plan to Collect Information and Relieve

The bill introduced by Mr. Blair in the

senate provides that there shall be estab-

lished by the president, on the recommendation of the commissioner of labor. throughout the United States, in geographical sections which shall include a population of not less than 100,000 nor ore than 2,000,000 inhabitants, bureaus of information relating to employment. occupations, wants, means of livelihood and homes. Each bureau is to consist of a chief and the clerical force found necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill. It is made the duty of these bureaus to gather, by every available means, the most complete and reliable information relative to the people, the wages, the homes, the opportunities for employment, the quality of lands, the climatic and sociologic conditions, the transportation facilities, and in general everything relating to or that may be of interest to working people. Provision is made for the publication at least once a month of an abstract giving the information collected, and for the giving free of charge of any information specifically asked for by any citizen of the It is also United States. the duty of the chiefs of bureau to make known throughout their districts instances of extreme poverty, hardship and distress, without needless exposure of names of parties, and also to report the same to the commissioner of labor, who shall report such information briefly to congress, with a recommendation such means of relief as may seem to him to be wise and necessary. It is made the duty of bureaus of information to make special inquiry in relation to the condition, wants and necessities of women and children, and to publish the results of their tigations with a view to arousing and directing charitable or other effort, and thereby securing employment, homes, education and such other relief as each case may require. The president and heads of departments are required to give employment on public works only to American citizens, and to give preference in employment to persons resident In the viemity of the work to be done. The annual salary of the chiefs of bureaus is fixed at \$2000, and the limit of annual

expenditures of each bureau at \$10,000